

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 4

THE NORTH ADAMS EVENING TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1898.

NUMBER 47.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

START FOR PORTO RICO AGAIN DELAYED

General Miles Unable to Start Yesterday, But Preparations Are Active.

TRANSPORTING THE SPANIARDS BACK HOME

Bids Open Today for the Job. Work May Be Delayed By Yellow Fever. Peace Rumors from Spain Again Denied.

MILES IS AGAIN DELAYED.

But Soldiers Have Started For Porto Rico. Active Preparations Made.

Washington, July 20.—General Miles has been again delayed in sailing from Siboney to Porto Rico, owing to the failure of the navy to provide the required convoy. The war department was in cable communication with him today and again he expects the Yale will be ready before night.

At 12 1/2 Yard.

TABLE Very finest quality LINEN. Bleached Table Damask, 72-inches wide, a choice assortment of patterns, the \$1.00 Damask.

At only 79c a Yard.

HOSIERY Ladies' Plain Black CHANCES. Hose, Hermsdorf dye, double sole, high spliced heel, 25c quality At 19c Pair.

The war department exchanged several cable messages with General Miles during the late afternoon and evening regarding the details of the expedition, but in none of his dispatches did the general indicate the precise hour of his departure. The impression conveyed is that he was awaiting the naval vessel which is to act as convoy.

It is stated definitely that General Miles has no intention to await the arrival of the several parts of the expedition from the United States before moving upon Porto Rico. It is in fact his purpose with such troops as he now has to break ground on the island for the forces that will arrive later from this country. It is not anticipated that serious resistance will be encountered, as the Spanish force on the entire island is only slightly larger than the force which accompanies Miles.

Arrangements for the departure of troops from this country which are to comprise the greater part of the expedition are being pressed with the utmost vigor. Difficulty is being experienced in securing proper transports, but that in a measure has been overcome. Within a day or two 10,000 men it is believed will be afloat for Porto Rico, and the remainder of the expedition will be sent forward as rapidly as possible.

The subsistence of the Porto Rican expedition is an enormous task. Practically all the necessary supplies, except fresh beef, have been provided for, and General Eggn has sent to various beef-packing concerns of the country a telegram inviting bids for supplying the troops at the various seacoast points which may be occupied by them in Porto Rico with refrigerated or chilled beef in such quantities and in such places as may be required.

Secretary Alger said yesterday that the campaign against San Juan will be conducted with much caution, and the rush of events at Baiquiri will not be repeated. The forward movement will not be begun until a force superior to the Spaniards at every point has been landed and furnished supplies sufficient to meet all possible requirements. Great care and deliberation will characterize all movements with a view to avoiding the hardships that beset the Santiago expedition.

The Auxiliary Craft.

The navy department is rapidly moving the large fleet of auxiliary craft, made up of merchant ships, ocean-going yachts, tugs, etc., from Atlantic coast points to Cuban waters, where they will be placed on blockade duty, thus releasing the larger ships for more active duty at Porto Rico and the coast of Spain. Three of these smaller craft were sent south yesterday and most all of them will be on the way within a week, stopping only long enough at Norfolk to have their batteries strengthened. When the war broke out a large number of these auxiliary craft were purchased. They have been distributed along the coast from Maine to Florida, at some 40 or more points, making an effective patrol. There is felt to be no further need of this patrol, so that with the exception of a few important points the auxiliary craft will be withdrawn for service in Cuba.

Navy's Work at Porto Rico. Admiral Sampson has received final orders from the navy department as to the part the fleet is to take in the campaign against Porto Rico. They are based on the view that the campaign is essentially an army movement, the duties of the navy being to lend every support and assistance to the land operations. The admiral is instructed to aid the army movements by dispatching convoys when required and by covering the landing of troops. As there is no fleet in San Juan harbor or other Porto Rican ports, the navy has a limited field.

The reduction of the harbor fortifications will be the main work, but this and all other operations of the fleet will be supplementary to the main operations.

NOTICE. The commissioner of public works will be at his office each week day from 1:00 to 3 p.m.

J. H. EMIGR. Commissioner of Public Works.

MANUFACTURED BY Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY North Adams Drug Company, 98 MAIN ST.

Largest Stock of Cigars in Western Massachusetts.

The commission of public works will be at his office each week day from 1:00 to 3 p.m.

J. H. EMIGR. Commissioner of Public Works.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

PEACE MOVEMENT LOSING

Its Force Says Madrid Papers Today. Coalition Against Government.

Washington, July 20.—Newspapers here say that coalition is being organized between the different parties against the government on account of the suspension of hostilities. The peace movement is losing ground, and prevent American squadron from entering straits.

BLANCO HASN'T RESIGNED.

Says Madrid Minister of War Weekly:

Madrid, July 20.—The minister of war categorically denies that Blanco has resigned. He says there is absolutely no news from Cuba, as the Americans control the wires and refuse to permit official dispatches.

CARLISTS ARE ACTIVE.

Ready to Start Active Operations Against Government.

London, July 20.—The English Carlists are most active and hourly expect momentous news. A leader here says: "We are ready for active operations. Moreover, there is no doubt that the authorities at Madrid are aware that the earliest rising is imminent and will be successful. We have money, sorely needed in Spain."

A MADRID REPORT.

Blanco and Toral Authorized to Negotiate for Peace.

New York, July 20.—Today's Sun contains the following from Madrid: "The council has unanimously agreed to seek peace. The responsibility for capitulation is left to Captain General Blanco and General Toral solely. It is significant that the censorship raised no objection to the dispatch announcing that the cabinet had decided to seek peace."

MISERABLE SANTIAGO.

Yellow Fever Cases Few, but City Rife For an Epidemic.

Santiago, July 20.—A thorough inspection of the sanitary condition of this captured city has been made by direction of General Shafter. The work was done by Dr. Goodfellow, of the general's staff, and by a civilian physician, Dr. Orlando Dwicker. They find that although there are at present six cases of yellow fever in the city, in addition to two suspects, the town is ripe for an epidemic. Santiago and Rio Janiero are considered the greatest fever-breeding centers in the world.

The town lacks every sanitary feature at its best, and now, after two months' siege, leaving the city dirty and repellent, it is a veritable pest hole. The awful stenches that arise from the streets stagger and choke one. No cordial in Santiago has the power to wash out this odor from one's throat.

The city of Santiago is a typical tropical place, with narrow, crooked streets, 2-story dwellings and stores. Many of the houses are stuccoed and painted with startling colors, sky-blue and vivid shades of green predominating.

These, with the red tiles of the roofs and the quaint verandas, show evidence of past picturesqueness. This is now in a state of dilapidation and decay, and the city is but a shadow of its former self.

The majority of the houses are absolute ruins, and public squares, once green, with fountains playing in their center, are now utterly neglected. The iron fences are broken and rusted, while the fountains, on account of dearth of the water supply, have long been dry. Here and there, through the open doors of more pretentious dwellings, one meets with the vision of an open court filled with palms, brilliant pouchlanas, and other flowering plants and trees.

There is no sewage system. The city drainage is all from the surface into the harbor, and the lower part of the city, through which much of the drainage runs, especially from the people's quarter around the bull ring, to the northwest of the city, is the seedbed of malarial, typhoid and other fevers.

The squalor in the streets was frightful. The bones of dead horses and other animals were bleaching in the streets, and buzzards, as tame as sparrows, hopped aside to let us pass. The windows of the hospitals in which there were over 1500 sick men were crowded with invalids who dragged themselves to witness our coming.

FELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

General Shafter Ordered to Send List at Once. Difficulty in Transporting Spaniards.

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Alger has cabled to Gen. Shafter directing him to cause to be prepared at the earliest possible moment a complete list of the American soldiers suffering from yellow fever, as well as the names of those who have lost their lives from that disease. This information will be telegraphed to the war department and is expected to allay the apprehensions of relatives and friends of our soldiers.

The war department today was doing its best to hurry forward the immune regiments General Shafter has urgently requested and it is hoped they will be gotten off within 24 hours. The situation at Guantanamo among the Spanish troops there surrendered is calculated in some measure to disturb the department's plans for the shipment of these soldiers back to Spain. The department is under obligation not to place aboard the steamships that are to be used for conveyance of troops any soldiers having yellow fever.

It is doubtful if the transportation can be initiated within a month. This delay is unfortunate in view of the possibility of trouble ensuing from the presence of the two armies, as well as the Cubans at Santiago, but as the Spanish officers have been or will be paroled it is presumed that they will use their influence among the enlisted men to prevent any friction.

OUTPUT OF THE KLONDIKE.

Far Below Expectations For This Year. Causes of Shortage.

Dawson City, June 25.—The output of the mines in the Yukon district this year, while reaching between ten and fifteen millions, has disappointed even the more conservative estimates.

Three things have contributed to the shortage: Canadian royalty, lack of men and lack of strengthening food.

Still with only 2,000 poorly fed men, the Klondike has made a showing which entitles it to consideration as the greatest gravel deposit in existence and the richest in the world.

Spanish Standing From Under.

Gibraltar, July 20.—Three Spanish transatlantic steamers arrived from Cadiz today, fearing that Watson will attack and destroy all shipping there.

Spanish Gunboat Sails.

Assumption, Paraguay, July 20.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, which has been repairing here for the last few weeks, has left, going in the direction of Cuyaba, Brazil.

News From Havana.

Havana, July 20.—The Red Cross society has established a free kitchen for the Havana people. Many instances are recorded of fine horses slaughtered here of late, whose flesh has subsequently appeared in the butcher shops.

Maximo Gomez is said to have ordered the hanging of an insurgent chief for acts of savagery.

It is reported from Manzanillo that the situation there is very bad. There is little communication with other places, provisions are very scarce and there is a great quantity of paper money which is so undervalued that the people do not know how to quote it. Advances from Jerez, Matanzas, say that a group of over 200 people presented themselves to the military commander of that place recently, urgently begging for something to eat. The commander ordered the distribution of rice and bread among them. Letters from Managua, Havana province, say the situation there is horrible. The grocery stores are without the first necessary articles, and they cannot import them from Havana. Besides this the little stock of vegetables gathered in the Managua cultivation zone are taken out of the town to sell in other places.

The Eagle's Sharp Work.

Key West, July 20.—The Spanish transatlantic liner San Domingo, of 5500 tons, was totally destroyed by the little auxiliary gunboat Eagle on July 12 off Cape Francis. This intelligence was brought here yesterday by the Nashville, which came up after the attack and found the Spanish ship burned and smashed on the reefs.

The affair offers a striking commentary on the difference between American and Spanish spirit. The Santo Domingo had two five-inch guns mounted and loaded; her magazines were opened, and it only remained to train her guns and fire them to blow the little Eagle out of the sea. The latter, with her comparatively feeble battery of six pounds, steamed to within two miles of the enemy, and pounded shot after shot into her until she turned, and, in a desperate attempt to get into the narrow channel grounded on the reef without having tried to return the American

TORAL WILL BE TRIED.

By Court Martial for Surrendering Santiago Without Leave.

Madrid, July 20.—Blanco cabled the government that Santiago surrendered without his knowledge. Toral will be tried by court martial.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

Bids Opened for Carrying Spanish Troops Home.

New York, July 20.—Bids for the transportation to Spain of the Spanish troops which surrendered at Santiago were opened at the quarter master's department in the army building today. There were 10 in all, ranging from \$80,000 for all officers and men, to \$35,000 for all; also from \$1,000 for officers and \$75 each for the men to \$33 for officers and \$25 for the men. All bids were forwarded to Washington.

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Hobson Suits \$1.00

For the little fellows, age 3 to 12. See our State street window. These suits are very attractive and will cultivate the proper spirit of the times in the small boy. In addition they wear well and cost but \$1.00.

Boys' Suits 1-2 Price

In our boys' department while the remainder of the 100 juvenile suits last. Other suits, including boys and youths, reduced from 10 per cent. to 23 per cent. and our special inventory prices are simply irresistible. You can afford to buy a year's supply now.

Inventory Sale of Suits

All our this season's Cutting-made seasonable suits without reservation at one of the popular prices, 5.00, 6.65, 8.75, 10.75, 12.75 or 14.75. This makes the average reduction more than 25 per cent. and proves our ability to make tempting price inducements for this sale.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.,
Wholesale-Retailers.

Cutting Corner.

M. Gatslick

JULY SACRIFICES.

Fine Ready Made

Clothing

at the

Lowest Possible

Prices.

I have a good assortment of fine summer suits, which will be sold a considerable amount UNDER COST during this month. Rather than carry the stock over a big sacrifice will be made in the price. In fact if you are looking for a bargain, drop in and we will guarantee to satisfy you as to style, quality, fit and price.

M. GATSLICK,

Clothier and Furnisher,

66 MAIN STREET.



The Red Cross Work—Band Entertainments—Drinking Fountain Lamp Too Small—A Store No Longer.

THE RED CROSS WORK.

Additional contributors to the Red Cross auxiliary are as follows: Miss Duncan, Miss Carter, Mrs. Willard E. Hoyt, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Ide, Miss Mary Mahoney, Mrs. Wahl, Mary Cusley, Hilda Bengston, Mrs. Neylund's children, Mrs. Stevenson's children, Boston Finishing works, Miss Alden, Mrs. Hun, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. Heap, Annie Brown, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. MacMurtry, Mrs. John Burbridge, Mrs. E. C. Gale, C. H. Hubbell, mite box in postoffice, mite box from Episcopal church. Twenty eight flannel handbags were made on Thursday. Two were sold and the money added to the general fund. Fifty-one towels were hemmed and 19 wash cloths. These were forwarded to the Red Cross society, 552 Broadway, and the money, \$101.86 sent to Frederick D. Tappan, treasurer of the Red Cross in New York. This is in addition to the \$355 sent through the Lenox auxiliary on July 5 for maintenance of trained nurses. The whole sum contributed by the Williamstown auxiliary so far is \$456.86.

A STORE NO LONGER.

The B. F. Mather store on Main street which has been a landmark for many years, is to be used as a store no longer. It was occupied for many years by the late B. F. Mather, a very successful merchant, and later by his son of the same name. The last proprietor was A. R. Smith, who came from North Adams, and who went into insolvency some months ago. The building is owned by Mrs. L. D. Woodbridge, who has concluded to convert it into flats. There is a good flat on the upper floor now and room on the first floor for two more. The building is being raised two feet by Whiting Bros., of North Adams, who will put the walls in good order and put in a good underpinning, and the carpenter work will be done by C. O. Chapman. The building is pleasantly located and will make very desirable tenements.

BAND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The first of three entertainments to be given by the Citizens' band in Houghton hall will occur this evening, when a feature of the program will be a short farce entitled "A Cat Without an Owner." Among the characters will be Joseph Martin, George Girard and Henry Roussy. The program will also contain instrumental music, songs and other features. On Thursday evening a different program will be presented and Saturday evening a play entitled "The Great Elixir" will be given. A number of articles left over from the band fair will be disposed of by ticket. A special invitation to attend these entertainments is extended to Hopkins' post, the Gale Hose company and the F. M. T. A. society, to whom admission will be free.

FOUNTAIN LAMP TOO SMALL.

The Village Improvement society is not satisfied with the lamp recently received from New York for the drinking fountain and will not put it up. It is considered too small and a larger one will be procured. Less than \$100 remains unpaid on the fountain, which cost over \$1,000, and the balance of the obligation will soon be wiped out. Any one desiring to contribute toward this end should do so now.

Some of the flag stones near Hopkins' hall, which had settled out of position, have been leveled up.

While working in his garden the other day Amos Turner found a penny of the date of 1803.

Dr. Carter was in Lee Tuesday to attend the ordination of W. B. Street, a graduate of Williams college and Yale Divinity school.

Mrs. Mary Tallmadge Stelle will be married to Herbert Eugene Roberts of New York Thursday afternoon.

The wedding will occur at the home of the bride's mother on Beilng avenue at 3 o'clock.

Over 100 tons of crushed stone had been drawn onto Cole avenue Tuesday night and the steam roller was started today. The grade of the street will be improved. The knoll near Hall's store will be cut down two feet and between that point and the bridge the grade will be slightly raised.

A lawn social will be held at William Hoag's Saturday night. There will be dancing and other amusements and refreshments will be served.

James Quinn has moved from the hill above the Varley house into Chas. Fowler's house on East Main street.

Charles Spooner has broken ground for a house on West Main street.

The Methodist Sunday school went on an excursion to Pontoosuc lake today.

The White Oaks Sunday school will picnic all day Thursday on Rev. W. R. Stocking's farm.

The rain was very welcome and it did a great amount of good, but more is needed. ... seldom that the grass on the main street lawns turned as brown as it is now.

It is expected that Porter & Hannum will soon begin work on the new depot.

It is understood that the material used will be Vermont blue marble, of which the first story of A. J. Daniels' new house on Southworth avenue is built. This will make a very handsome building.

Friends of the soldiers should remember the concert to be given at the opera house Thursday evening for their benefit. Half of the proceeds will go to Company M of Adams and half to the boys who have gone from this town.

A party of girls from the station and some from Blackinton picnicked in the Sand Springs grove Tuesday.

A large tile drain is being laid in Southworth avenue.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Hubbard Hopkins was held at the house this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Dr. Franklin Carter of Williams college officiated and the burial was in the college cemetery.

CARRIES MAIL AT SEVEN.

The Youngest Employee In That Branch of Uncle Sam's Service.

Andalusia, Bucks county, Pa., has the proud honor of claiming the youngest mail carrier in the world. He is 7 years old and staggered under the burden of the name Albert Francis Hoffmire King. The child carries the mail over a

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least can run fast after a full meal of CANCAHETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grippe You. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ... Sterling Ready Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, N.Y.

NO-TO-BAG Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Habits with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAG is a new article for tobacco, with no nicotine, no tannin, no tobacco, with no taste, purifies the blood, removes the tobacco stains from your clothes, makes you strong, and costs 40¢ in health, nerve and strength. NO-TO-BAG is guaranteed to cure you of your own cigarette, cigar, pipe, etc. ... STOP SMOKING.



EXCITING RUNAWAY.

An exciting runaway took place here Monday. A horse owned by Mrs. Hennberg of Renfrew and driven by Oliver Harrold, was attached to a grocery wagon. While on Hibbert street the horse became frisky and started to jump and kick. Mr. Harrold tried to hold the animal but was not able and the horse went tearing down the street. It rounded the corner of Hibbert and Summerstreets and the wagon struck a tree on the side of the road. The wagon was smashed and Mr. Harrold was thrown to the concrete sidewalk in front of Ackerman Bros' meat market. His face and hands were cut and bruised and he escaped luckily. The horse freed itself from the wagon and ran over Spring to Myrtle and up Commercial street to the Greylock shirt shop. It ran over Elm street to the new gingham grounds and back down Fisk street to Commercial street. It was pretty well winded, the saddle of the harness had twisted around under the animal's fore legs and the reins were around its legs. It was running blindly toward the Bay State Clothing company's store in Collins' block when it ran against a baker cart and was stopped. The wagon was wrecked and the animal was cut considerably.

PETER MAHER COMING.

Landlord T. P. Welch was in New York the past few days and as chairman of the A. O. H. field day committee has arranged to have Peter Maher, the heavy weight pugilist, give a sparring exhibition at the A. O. H. field day to be held at Richmond's grove on North Summer street, in this town, Saturday, August 18. At that time there will be a good list of sports, but the sparring exhibition will eclipse all other events. The great pugilist will spar a number of rounds with Peter Burns, who is also a heavy weight of note. No doubt people from all parts of the country will wish to see Maher and a special train will run from Pittsfield.

CATCHER POWERS DOING WELL.

Many people have wondered why Michael Powers, who signed with Louisville, has not played more games than he has. He met an Adams friend in New York Monday and said the reason he had not caught more games was because Kittredge, the other catcher of the team, is an old player. He knows pretty near where to have a pitcher throw a ball, having sized up nearly all the batters. Besides most of Louisville's pitchers are young players. However, one of the Louisville players told the Adams man that Powers is one of the best catchers in the country. He is a fine hitter and there has not been a base stolen on him this season.

CONCERT THIS EVENING.

The concert for the benefit of Company M will be given in the opera house this evening, instead of Thursday evening. Previous to the concert in the hall Germania band will play several selections outside. The program as printed in yesterday's Transcript is a good one and the opera house should be crowded this evening. The tickets are only 25 cents and every one ought to contribute that much even though they cannot attend. It is for a most worthy cause. An additional attraction should be the fact that W. P. Beckwith will deliver an address.

MADE A GOOD RUN.

About 200 people were on hand to see the running exhibition by the W. W. Byars hose team of North Adams Tuesday evening. The team is composed of local and North Adams runners. They used the big hose cart, formerly used by the Alerts and ran on Commercial street. They ran a dry race, 300 yards. The team ran strong and not a man dropped out. The work of Pipeman Daniel Scully elicited much praise, for it could have been done no better. Nobody caught the exact time, though all declared the exhibition a fine one.

CUT HIS HAND.

Rupert Bowen of Summer street, employed at the Cheshire shoe shop in Pittsfield, met with a bad accident Monday. He is employed in the cutting department and was cutting shoe linings, when the knife that he used slipped and cut a severe gash in his left hand. A Pittsfield doctor dressed the wound. It will be some time before he can use the injured hand.

ICE MAN INJURED.

Fred Shultz, while putting ice in a cooler at George Mausert's bottling works on Dean street Tuesday met with a very bad accident. He was tugging at a cake of ice when he slipped and struck his face against an iron hook that was being used by a fellow workman. Mr. Shultz sustained a severe cut in the left lower jaw. An artery was severed and Dr. Boom was called. It required several stitches to close the wound.

Miss Thrope of Springfield is the guest of R. D. Judd. She attended the Assembly club's dance in Forest park pavilion Tuesday evening.

William Farwell has resigned his position as clerk for George Fuller.

Misses Alice Donovan and Annie McCormack of Maple Grove are visiting friends in North Bennington.

James T. Baker is home from Boston. J. Herbert Bennett of Cheshire visited friends here Tuesday.

The interior of Kevin's lunch cart presents an improved appearance, having been newly varnished.

Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Daley of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., visited Mrs. Mary Kane of Mill street Monday.

The brilliant quartet, composed of Charles Carlow, William Thomas, George F. Duggan and John Porter, has been engaged to sing at the W. W. Byars hose team's concert in North Adams Friday evening.

Samuel Rivers of this town, for rape on a girl named Dupre, was tried in

Pittsfield Tuesday. His lawyer was E. Conch of North Adams and he was discharged.

Landlord Morse of the Greylock house and Richard Hennessy, caught about 300 trout at Pittsfield Monday.

The regular meeting of Odd Fellows will be held this evening.

The Assembly club's dance at Forest park pavilion Tuesday evening was well attended and a pleasant event resulted. Many out of town people were present.

Roy Hamond of Pittsfield is the guest of his uncle, Lawrence Haworth.

William Curvey is visiting friends in Pittsfield.

Miss Grace Haworth has returned from her visit in Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. George Dolier has returned from a visit in Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Streeter, Misses Mary and Grace Jenks and Miss Jennie Crowell and a friend from out of town enjoyed a tally-ho ride from Pittsfield through southern Berkshire today.

Harry Humphrey, a graduate of Cornell law school, former of this town and now of Troy, N. Y., is the son of Willis Anthony of East street.

Misses Edna Montgomery and Nettie Dow are spending their vacation at Winthrop beach.

Don't Tobacco Spit... Smoke Your Life Away
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be energetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No. 1, the wonder-worker, pleuritis, asthma, etc., strong. All druggists, 75c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Have You a Son, Brother?

Husband or Lover in the Army or Navy? Mail him today a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. All who march, walk or stand need it. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen, sweating feet, and makes hot, tight on new shoes easy. Feet can blister, get Sore or Callous where Allen's Foot-Ease is used. 10,000 to 100,000. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK
called Grains-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grains-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1-4 as much as coffee.

A FEW POINTERS.

Recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all case. Price 25 and 50c. Sold by all druggists; ask for a free sample today.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. Beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartics clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All drug-gists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Colonel Wood's timely advice, "Don't swear, boys, but shoot!" deserves to become classic.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Because Spain is getting more than she bargained for she is convinced that the Yankees are a nation of shopkeepers.—Chicago News.

Naval Constructor Hobson remembered Lord Wolseley's advice, "if you want to get on in war, do your best to get killed." —City of Mexico Herald.

As we have said before, the battleship grand old Texas may be a second class ironclad, but she is a XXXX, AA, first class fighter.—Galveston News.

At Santiago, as at Manila bay, the fact was again forcibly shown that the effectiveness of the modern navy lies in the man behind the guns.—Newark Advertiser.

Commodore Watson, one of Farragut's sons, will command the expedition against the coast of Spain. Dewey is another. It was a good school to be brought up in.—New York Evening Sun.

TIRE PUNCTURES.

A Scottish lunatic doctor thinks that bicycle riding may be a cure for insanity. He has tried it with good results on some of his patients.

Siam's royal family having brought bicycles with it from Europe, every noble of Siam is trying to ride a wheel. Great improvements in the roads of the country are made for its convenience.

Bicycles can be fitted with a new pavement cleaning device to keep the wheel from getting muddy, which is made of a cylinder brush held in a frame ahead of the front wheel and geared to the axle to revolve and sweep the street as the wheelman rides along.

Dand centers on bicycle cranks are eliminated by a new sprocket wheel, which has a curved slot cut on one side of the center, in which a lug on the movable crank fits, and is held in place by a rubber pad, which throws the crank out of line when pressure of the foot is released.

SISTERLY CITIES.

It is to be hoped that Boston will not get up a tea party to show its ancestral remedy to the stamp tax.—Chicago Record.

There can be no scheme of territorial aggrandizement that will not find universal favor in Chicago.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cleveland courts are trying to break the divorce record. The more ones that are made two the bigger can be the Cleveland directory estimate of population.—Buffalo Express.

CAMARA'S FLEET.

It is reasonable to suppose that if the Spanish Camara goes to Manila Admiral Dewey will take a snap shot at him.—St. Louis Republic.

We hope Camara will manage to strike the divorce record. Dewey hates to leave a job unfinished while he and his bride are.

Samuel Rivers of this town, for rape on a girl named Dupre, was tried in

MUNYON'S



I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relievenumbness, stiffness and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and cure in a few days.

MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c, a vial, guide to Health and medical advice free. 1565 Arch st., Pittsfield, Mass.

RHEUMATISM

SKIMMILK CALVES.

Feed Which Will Produce Growth and Lean Meat Faster Than Fat.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman, P. B. Croslin of Maryland, says that most people have an idea that a calf will not thrive on skimmilk, and they consequently give it new milk, and with the new milk goes the profit also.

Now, I know by actual experience that a calf can be raised on skimmilk if it has enough. We have one now on this place that at 4 weeks gets 25 pounds of skimmilk a day, and besides, all the bright hay it wants, which is a good deal. And with this liberal feeding it is a beauty, and as for growth, as the hired man expresses it, "It beats any calf I ever did see."

The trouble with not only calves but most young stock, is

UP TO DATE BABY CARRIAGE.
A carriage that evidently dated back some years, rode by the station. It was evident that the carriage was a regular bone shaker from the great rattle that came from the wheel. The rider excited considerable attention, and upon investigation it was found that a large three cornered tin can was suspended from the frame of his wheel, which, striking, gave out a loud rattle. In addition a brush similar to those used to whitewash ceilings was attached to the handle bar of the wheel. The combination was puzzling, for while the rider was attired like a laborer it was not evident what use he could put his equipment. The suspense was not for long, as the rider who was exciting all this curiosity rode over to a high fence near by and, dismounting, removed the brush from his wheel, took some circulars from a bag slung across his shoulder and calmly proceeded to paste bills on the fence announcing the date and place of a local church social.

Another idea that should be taken into consideration is the ultimate purpose for which the calf is intended. If it is only for veal, then it should be fat, but for the dairy purpose, then all its feed should be with the aim of growth rather than fat. A wise teacher tells us to train up a child when it is young and when it is old its training will not depart from it. Just so with a calf. If, when it is a calf, it is trained to lay on fat, when it is old it will still have the same tendency, and its feed will go to fat instead of the milk pail. For this reason skimmilk is manifestly better for a calf than whole milk if the dairy is to be its purpose, for the tendency of skimmilk is to produce growth and lean meat rather than fat, and this tendency in later years will cause the cow to turn her feed into milk rather than fat.

Perhaps the elder Mr. Lester feels that he may at least be thankful that the rest of his boys are girls.—Chicago Record.

General Merritt used to be a printer and ought to realize the importance of sending the forms down on time.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Fighting Bob" Evans has not acquired any college degrees, but he has recourse to all the d—d's that he wants.—Louisville Courier.

Whitecomb Riley speaks of the drum as giving forth a "melody sublime." In inscribing "melody" to a drum Riley has scored a beat.—Chicago Dispatch.

It is sad to see the two Maxim brothers denouncing each other in public. It looks as if there were some good old maxims with which they are unacquainted.—Boston Herald.

Because Spain is getting more than she bargained for she is convinced that the Yankees are a nation of shopkeepers.—Chicago News.

Naval Constructor Hobson remembered Lord Wolseley's advice, "if you want to get on in war, do your best to get killed." —City of Mexico Herald.

As we have said before, the battleship grand old Texas may be a second class ironclad, but she is a XXXX, AA, first class fighter.—Galveston News.

At Santiago, as at Manila bay, the fact was again forcibly shown that the effectiveness of the modern navy lies in the man behind the guns.—Newark Advertiser.

Commodore Watson, one of Farragut's sons, will command the expedition against the coast of Spain. Dewey is another. It was a good school to be brought up in.—New York Evening Sun.

DEWEY AND GERMANY.

We are quite sure Prince Henry and Admiral Dierichs will have no desire to enjoy a siesta in Dewey's "line of fire." They know it is loaded for bear.—Philadelphia Press.

If it takes five or six German warships under Admiral von Dierichs to protect 80 or 90 Germans in Manila, then the German navy must be made of wienerswurst and limburger cheese.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The best indication we have that there is no truth in the story that a German force has occupied Manila is the fact that we have not yet heard of Dewey's death. It couldn't happen while he lived.—San Francisco Bulletin.

French comic papers are having a gay time trying to decide upon the patron saint of cycling. There is St. Catherine, who was broken on the wheel, and who is the patron saint of elderly unmarried ladies. But she would hardly do, as wheels of today are to bring life, not death, to the women, and, besides, as she is the especial defender of ancient spinsters, this would naturally prohibit her from securing the admiration of all wheelwomen. So probably St. German, who came from across the western sea, riding a cart wheel, to rid Normandy of a fearful dragon that devastated all the land, will carry off the palm. The old dragon died immediately upon seeing the man upon a wheel, just as the terrible monsters of ill health, restlessness and prudishness vanish from a woman's life when she begins to ride a wheel. Surely St. German deserves to be elected the patron saint of our noble pastime.—Bicycling World.

Karl Kaser, the Swiss rider, attributes a great deal of his strength to the perfect functional work of his stomach, and he gives profound attention to that organ. In eating he tries to aid it by mixing his food before swallowing it. He takes meat and all the vegetables and thoroughly mixes them. His follows in training laugh and chaff him about the practice, but he refuses to be worried and goes through the bushing and mixing performance at every meal. It is his pet hobby to carry his own table knife. It folds like an ordinary clasp knife, but appears all right for table use when opened out, and he keeps it very sharp. His idea in this is to avoid being obliged to use the heavy dull knives found at some of the second rate hotels at which he has to stop.

An Incentive to Pitchers.

"What's the matter with paying the salary of pitchers on the basis of games won and lost?" says Earl Wagner, the Washington baseball magnate. "That's, guarantee them a certain sum, and nominate in their contract that they are to be paid on commission according to the number of games they can win. This plan ought to result in more faithful performances and finer games from the pitcher's viewpoint. It would not be an incentive to the young untried pitchers, and the hustle for victories would bring about a rivalry and competition that would be worth as much to them as three victories by pitchers in top notch clubs."

An Exception.

"This war," said the theatrical man, "has knocked the interest from everything."

"I don't find it the case," said the pawnbroker.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Greatest Sacrifice.

"Do you really think you love my daughter as a husband should?"

"Love her? Why, I would give up my life for her."

(No cards.)—New York Herald.

READ ALL OF THIS.

It Will Amply Repay North Adams People to Make a Note of this Information.

Will the reader, from morbid curiosity alone, if for no other reason, read carefully the statement published below. Then compare it with similar statements made about other medical preparations which appear daily in these columns. There is only one conclusion to be arrived at, namely, any remedy which does its work as this North Adams citizen reports, can depend

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 12 cents a week; 50 cents a month, \$6 a year.
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TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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From
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North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record or sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by The Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

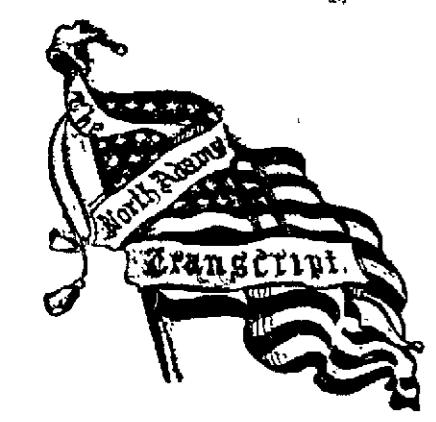
"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the seal of the city of North Adams

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 20, '98

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics are solicited by The Transcript. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.



Stand by the Flag and President.

FACT AND DENUNCIATION.

An account of some of the points in regard to the granting of licenses in the city of Boston was recently given in the news columns of this paper.

These facts, as showing a basis for the interpretation given the law in this city, together with the statement that the point in dispute had never, in spite of this interpretation, been carried to the courts for decision, were offered as showing the unwisdom of attacking the license commissioners as already condemned, before a test case had been made and the matter decided. No mention of testing the matter was made by those who gave voice to the criticism, until after the commissioners had been made the subjects of wholesale condemnations.

The claim is now made that the custom in Boston is not "identical" with that in this city, by which the critics apparently tried to say that no precedent for local interpretation was found in Boston. As The Transcript pointed out, interpretation of the law must be guided by local conditions when the state makes the local commissioners the highest authority for their district. But that the commissioners here have interpreted the law for this city very much as do the state commissioners for Boston, is shown in the statement of the clerk of that commission. An inquiry was recently put to him in regard to one of the places in this city which has been condemned as illegal. The reply was that the interpretation given here was exactly as would have been the case in Boston.

In regard to a statement from the pulpit that Boston was a city too corrupt to be looked to as a guide, it may be necessary again to remind the thorough students of the situation that the license commission for that city is a state board, appointed by the governor with the express intention of removing it from municipal politics.

A test case will in all probability be made of this point in the fall. This is a move of which every citizen may well approve. If the commissioners are wrong, this may be made true only by the courts, the commissioners being by law the highest local authority. To carry the matter to the courts is most proper, but until then, denunciations are out of order.

OUR NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In his address before the American Institute of Instruction North Conway recently Mr. Frank A. Hill, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, furnished some very interesting information in regard to the normal schools of the Commonwealth. The most important recent educational step in Massachusetts, he said, has been the raising of the standard of admission to the normal school. This was done in 1896. Our normal schools are now all placed distinctly above the high schools. Candidates for admission must be graduates of high schools, or must have had an equivalent training. They must pass an examination in high-school subjects. These subjects are practically those pursued in the general course that are taken by the great majority of high school pupils. Not only has the standard of the normal schools been raised, but the number of the normal schools has been raised from six to ten. In advance of experience one would pronounce those two policies antagonistic. Four new normal schools—that is a bid for more pupils. Raising the standard of admission—that is calculated to reduce the number of pupils. In 1896, the first year of the new policy, the number of admissions to the normal schools fell off a little. In 1897 the tide turned:

there was a gain of 60 per cent over the preceding year in the number admitted. The new schools admitted larger classes than had been thought possible, while the old schools without exception showed handsome gains. Returns thus far from the June examinations of 1898 indicate that the marvelous gain of 1897 is to be sustained. Mr. Hill thinks Massachusetts is the only state in the Union that has dared to place its normal schools above the high schools, and in line with the colleges. It is permitted to do this because of an advanced public sentiment and because free high-school tuition is now accessible to all.

All off for Porto Rico, one more and we start.

Admiral Dewey is still on the quarter deck of the situation at Manila.

To save time the authorities of Porto Rico might have a capitulating agreement drawn up in blank.

The war department will ask for bids in the job of expelling several shiploads of Spaniards from Santiago.

Candidates for the Honolulu postmastership are not expected until the arrival of the next Hawaiian steamer.

The reception of Toral's army on its return to Spain will resemble that of a man who reaches home after trying to match a ribbon for his wife.

The Cubans around Santiago evidently regard this as a war for revenue only, and Cuban revenue at that.

The Santiago Spaniards are now marching American rations and concluding that surrend—captivation, that is, isn't such a bad thing after all.

Already they're talking of an American theater in Santiago, with immune actors from New York. The performers are to be immune from criticism and more substantial objections, as well as from fever.

The tintinnabulation of the new republican party of North Adams has reached the nation's capital. We note that Arthur Tinker of that city has been appointed to a place of trust by President McKinley.—Pittsfield Eagle.

The insurgents both at Manila and Santiago are now assuming the attitude of the small boy whose big brother has done the licking of the other fellow. And the small boy in this case didn't even "hold the other fellow's legs."

It will bring relief to many local homes to know that none of the troops that fought at Santiago are to be sent to Porto Rico. The next thing is to get them out of yellow fever territory as rapidly as possible.

Letters from the volunteers at Santiago tell of losing all their possessions except the clothing they wore during the exciting days of battle. If they are kept in the island the boxes which are being sent from friends at home will be thrice welcome, since hereafter their stations will be more permanent.

The Sunday Democrat charges the Pittsfield papers with giving undue prominence to such items as recording the arrival of North Adams unfortunate at the jail, and the Pittsfield Eagle says it's false. Who can blame the Pittsfield papers for throwing a few fancy touches into such an item as that John Smith for drunkenness has been sentenced to 30 days in Pittsfield?

MRS. GLADSTONE'S WISDOM.

Spare not, waste not. To sobriety add diligence.—Her Favorite Motto.

Happiness is the highest inspiration to good.—In Letter to Agnes More.

I believe that woman's future state will be one of enlargement.—In Address to Woman's Liberal Federation, 1882.

The elevation of the moral and spiritual natures of those about us is the highest duty of this life.—Letter to Pupils of Newham Female College.

But they can love them. They may be unable to succor them, but love at least will bless and cheer and comfort.—Reply to Remark That "The Poor Cannot Help the Poor."

If fate had placed you on a throne it were better to be remembered as "the merciful" rather than "the great."—In Address to Children of Hawarden Village School, 1888.

Woman's influence in politics lies in the home—her natural sphere. In the home alone can she leave her stamp on the destiny of nations. On the platform she is not herself.—When Asked to Support by Her Presence Woman Suffrage Movement.

Knowledge of the world is dearly bought at the cost of a wounded heart. I have been 60 years married to my dear husband, and we have not yet parted with our ideals of each other.—In Reply to Remark That Experience of World Is Essential to Success.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Sort the fruit carefully. Never pick apples when wet.

Sell all you can in your home market.

Make quality rather than quantity the aim.

Cut down the peach trees affected with yellow.

Harvest the onions as soon as the tops are dead.

In a measure high culture helps to produce better fruit and prevent rot.

Go over the apple trees every few days now and examine closely for borers.

The grapevine is long lived. It gives good care, it will outlive the planter.

An assortment of fruit grown properly is usually safer than making one kind a specialty.

Send only fruit of good quality to market. Work up the poor grade in some other way.

Put bags over the grapes when they are no longer than peas. It will greatly prevent rotting.

Thin skinned fruits, as a rule, are very poor keepers. Thick skinned ones are much better.

THAT TIRED FEELING

All Run Down—Dyspepsia—Cough—A Good Physician.

"When I get run down with constant care and work Hood's Sarsaparilla always helps me and cures that tired, languid feeling. It is my physician. It has cured me of dyspepsia, it helps my cough, which is chronic, and I think it has prolonged my life." Mrs. L. S. CABOT, 286 Pearl Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills—the best family cathartic.

Hood's Pills easy to operate. 25c.

SIZE AND FEEDING.

A Popular Theory That Has Destroyed the Value of Much Work.

Professor Haecker says: It has been time and again demonstrated at the Minnesota experiment station that there are large cows with comparatively small feeding capacity, and, on the other hand, some of the small cows had even greater feeding and digesting capacity than some of the larger ones. There is no one rule of feeding that has led astray so considerably a number of our American experimenters and destroyed the practical value of their work as the one declaring that animals should be fed according to their size.

Some cows with short legs and light quarters will barely raise the beam at 900 pounds, and yet, having a very capacious middle, will eat and digest more than others with long, heavy quarters, with a comparatively light body and weighing 1,200 pounds. It has been clearly shown in our experiments in cost of production that small or medium cows have greater digesting capacity in proportion to their size than large cows. Indeed this seems to hold good with all our domestic animals, not only so far as feeding capacity is concerned, but in strength and endurance as well. In breeding to increase size we always fail to increase strength and endurance or speed in the same proportion.

That the cost of maintenance is fairly measured by the size of an animal is true only in general way. We must always take temperament into account.

An animal having a highly developed nervous system would under certain conditions require more food for maintenance than would another animal of the same size under similar conditions, but having a highly developed vital temperament. In the future temperament and form in the animal will be found to play a more important part than has been generally supposed.

Indeed I am satisfied they will be found to be greater factors in deciding the usefulness or adaptability of animals for specific purposes than the generally accepted breed characteristics.

Milk Routine.

A very thorough and successful milk producer in Pennsylvania gives the following as a resume of his daily practice: At a well conducted dairy, the milking is done at regular hours, which is commenced at 4 a.m.; the afternoon milking is commenced at 4 o'clock. The milkers bathe hands and face and comb their hair before milking in the morning and bathe hands before afternoon milking. The cows are well curried and the stables are cleaned. No conversation, singing or whistling is allowed while milking. The best milkers milk rapidly and this adds greatly to the cleanliness of the milk, which is first strained through a strainer pail into a muslin strainer on top of an aerator, with which is connected a coarse strainer, and lastly, through another muslin strainer fastened with clothespins on top of the milk cans, which are, when filled, placed in a trough of cold water. The milk is not watered, but the cows are allowed to drink all the water they require. The cleanest milkers is prompted to can and nail washer. The driver of the team conveying the milk cart to market refuses to load the cans that are not clean outside, because milk customers look suspiciously at dirty cans. All the cans are handled by their handles and not the tops of cans, which are thoroughly scalded, brushed, washed with Hasley's electric washing powder and rinsed as often as used. Vegetables are fed immediately after milking, thus preventing any unpleasant taste in the milk. Milk pails are handled by their tails and not by the tops of the pails. Milk cows are fed well cured hay, oats, straw, bright cornstarch, cottonseed meal, wheat bran and gluten meal. Before mixing milk the temperature of both quantities must be alike.

Up to Date.

"How did they come to release that fellow who was suspected of being a Spanish spy?"

"Why, they caught him shooting craps with some of the other prisoners. Of course that proved his innocence. A Spanish guard couldn't shoot anything."—Chicago News.

What They Are Like.

"Those Spanish gunners are lightning," he said.

The listeners were startled.

"Yes," he continued, "lightning never strikes twice in the same place, you know."—New York Journal.

E. H. Chase & Co.'s pure barley malt whiskey is recommended by physicians for household and medicinal uses. M. M. Welch & Co. and all druggists.

Remember, the WATCH

That has caused you so much trouble can be made to keep time if taken to

JINGLES AND JESTS.

The Usual Programme.

When a crisis assails you, look carefully round; Don't rush into action where danger abounds; Be sure that you think it all over once or twice and never be backward in asking advice.

Never fear that your friends will be cautious and coy;

They'll stop in the midst of their duties with joy

To hear you describe your dilemma clear through

And tell you just what they think you should do.

Don't let your own judgment a barrier be;

Go on through the list, though they all disagree,

Till some one at last recommends your pet plan;

Then take his advice; he's a sensible man.

—Washington Star.

A Wild Guest.

He came down the street at a rapid gait He dodged into the first bank that met his gaze. A moment later he reappeared.

His jaw was firmly set, his eye blazed.

He dodged into two more banks. Then he dodged into the other four.

Every time he reappeared his jaw was still more firmly set, and his eye blazed more furiously. He rushed into the post office, he charged into four newsstands. Deep wrinkles were lining his countenance. His two great pectoral and more belligerant. On he rushed. People turned and stared at the "lunatic" figure. A policeman glowered at him. But he headed on. On, on to ruin in that wild and endless dance.

No, he hadn't been bitten by a tarantula, nor was he running amuck.

He was just an inoffensive business man and good citizen looking for a bank check stamp.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Old Fashioned.

New Farmer—See here, I can't stand this lamp. It smells like oil refinery. What sort of a lamp is it, anyhow?

Chainbreaker—That's a center table lamp, sir.

New Boarder—Well, take it away and bring me one of the old fashioned kind. I don't care for these newfangled scatter table lamps.—New York Weekly.

Congratulations.

I was introduced to a man today, And, so soon as his name I heard, At first I scarcely knew what to say. The position was so absurd.

To congratulations my words so ran

That he soon became quite confused, But he deserved them, for he was the man Whom my wife had once refused.

Up to Date.

"How did they come to release that fellow who was suspected of being a Spanish spy?"

"Why, they caught him shooting craps with some of the other prisoners. Of course that proved his innocence. A Spanish guard couldn't shoot anything."—Chicago News.

Not Guilty.

"How did they come to release that fellow who was suspected of being a Spanish spy?"

"Why, they caught him shooting craps with some of the other prisoners. Of course that proved his innocence. A Spanish guard couldn't shoot anything."—Chicago News.

What They Are Like.

"Those Spanish gunners are lightning," he said.

The listeners were startled.

"Yes," he continued, "lightning never strikes twice in the same place, you know."

—New York Journal.

SHAME ON THE WEAKY.

Silence on the weary, beautiful star,
Lights the pale watcher overgazing afar,
Down the pathway of thy heavy cloud,
Gives o'er the spirit which shadows undriven.

Spring, now nearer, radiant one!
Whisper, the voice of melody down,
Blend love to sweeten thy love light and song.
Love's soft murmur her dreamlike along.

Day I am here by the green little mound,
With the pale light glinting the darkness around,
And the deeper sleeps on as I cross the old
grave—
The sweet bairn that we chanted so long.

Nanine her fair forehead, lies her sad eyes,
With the pure smile that grief overcomes,
Sooths the sorrows, rest and calm;
Bids the dream angel drop her a lute.

—New York Ledger.

THE LOOKING GLASS.

The evening of the 11th Pluviose, year II of the republic (Feb. 1, 1794), Mlle. de Leigreilles, who at this period of the terror was called simply "Citoyenne Lydia," hurried early to her sleeping chamber. In those troubled times she lived alone with an old nurse in a country house it had been from her mother and situated at Ellions, near the village of Econevier, a short league from the Belgian frontier.

After passing a large part of her childhood and youth in this retired region she had again taken refuge there on the occasion of the restoration of the patrimonial hotel where she was residing in Verdun with her father, the Marquis de Leigreilles whose property was confiscated as that of an "enigma" when the marquis was to join the army of Condé. Ellions and Econevier not being yet agitated by the revolutionary fury, Mlle. de Leigreilles, loved and respected by all the peasants in the neighborhood, found herself there in almost absolute safety.

This evening all through the supper her old nurse, Bastienne, had told her exciting stories in relation to visions and revelations on Candlemas night. She had even assured her young mistress that by placing a mirror under the bolster and pronouncing certain words one could see that night "during one's sleep" the man whom one was to love and afterward to marry.

Nanine, who was slightly superstitious, longed to test the truth of this legend. It was for this reason that she wanted to her own room immediately after supper.

Her old nurse, Bastienne, had told her exciting stories in relation to visions and revelations on Candlemas night. She had even assured her young mistress that by placing a mirror under the bolster and pronouncing certain words one could see that night "during one's sleep" the man whom one was to love and afterward to marry.

She took Nanine's hands.

"Before going away permit me, Mlle. de Leigreilles, to thank you for your kind reception and to assure you that I will preserve an unbroken recollection of it."

While speaking he drew her to him, kissed her brow and then her eyes. Nanine bewildered, her heart contracting, felt herself dominated by a sudden impulse.

Her head swam, but it was a sweet faintness, a delicious bewilderment. Suddenly she laid her lips upon the cheek of M. de Frehaut, who, trembling and with quite youthful vigor, responded by passionate caresses. For a moment they forgot everything in this transport of love. Then the ewer's cry, resounding from the end of the road, recalled them to the present.

"It is the signal," stammered Nanine. "Adieu!" He wished to infold her again, but she withdrew herself firmly.

"Go!" she entreated.

De Frehaut stepped lightly over the window ledge and disappeared down the gloomy path.

Recovering herself and deeply agitated, deeply confused because of her weakness, Mlle. de Leigreilles returned to her house. It was time. Officers, armed with search warrants, were arriving. They got nothing for their pains, showed themselves on the whole sufficiently obliging and went away after drinking large bumper to the health of the "citoyenne."

As she completed her toilet Bastienne entered her room and said in handing a letter to her:

"Mademoiselle, a gentleman has just arrived, who asked me to deliver this note to you and wishes to speak with you."

Nanine glanced at the superscription of the note, which she hurriedly unsealed as she recognized the handwriting of her father. The Marquis de Leigreilles wrote as follows:

MY DEAR NANINE—This note will be transmitted to you by one of our countrymen, M. de Frehaut, who has been charged by the Prince de Conde with the secret mission to France. Before the count with all his documents and conceal him until he shall find means to arrive at his destination. He will inform you of our affairs and give you intelligence of your father, who embraces you tenderly.

FRANCOIS DE LEIGREILLES.

Luxembourg, Jan. 30.

With a beating heart Nanine hastened to descend to the drawing room, where the traveler had been received. She saw a gentleman who appeared to have passed his fiftieth year muffled in a long brown coat and vaguely resembling the old man of her dream. Notwithstanding his apparent age his drawn features, his raised eyelids, the count had a lively eye, and his fine brown eyebrows contrasted with the gray hair which he wore very long and tied at the back of his neck with a black ribbon.

After ceremonious greetings and briefings respecting the situation and health of the Marquis de Leigreilles M. de Frehaut admitted to his hostess that he was broken down with fatigue, having made the last part of his journey at night on foot, and asked permission to take the rest of which he was in great need. Nanine gave orders that room should be prepared for him. He retired to it as soon as it was ready and did not appear again during the day, but toward evening, Mlle. de Leigreilles having inquired after him, he notified the young girl that he was completely restored and that he would come down to supper.

He presented himself accordingly at about 7 o'clock freshly shaven and simply dressed in a coat of coarse brown cloth, with two rows of buttons, in gray, tight fitting breeches and scalloped half boots. Despite his wrinkles, his gray hair and bent shoulders, he had a very pleasing air, distinguished manners, exquisite courtesy and extraordinary vivacity for his age.

They went into the dining room and sat down together at table before a good fire of blazing wood. The menu, superintendent by Mlle. de Leigreilles, was substantial and delicate. The Monks' wines were of the choicest quality. M. de Frehaut bid him to the repast and showed himself a charming guest and brilliant talker. He had sprightliness and imagination, and related with much humor his adventures as an "emigre." Was it the effect of the pretty sparkling wines, to which she was not accustomed or perhaps of her youth and her protracted solitude that inclined her to susceptibility? When the dessert came Nanine de Leigreilles had her gun to find her guest very fascinating for a man who was approaching his sixties.

They took coffee in the parlor, and, as the harpsichord stood open, M. de Frehaut inquired of Nanine if she was musical. Upon her affirmative reply, he admitted that he had been in his day quite a pleasant roisteron. Nanine proposed to accompany him, and without waiting to be urged he sang out an air from "Orpheus," "I Have Lost Myurydice." His voice, unaccustomed fresh and young, confirmed the impression already made upon Mlle. de Leigreilles. Much, we well know, acts miraculously upon the senses and the heart. When she quitted the harpsichord, the conversation had taken quite a more sentimental, a more intimate, a more serious turn.

Some of the customers paid for the goods, which were sold at high prices, and in a short time he had made 200 rupees profit. This sum he lent, to be paid for in grain. When harvest time arrived, he was entitled to an annum of grain, which he sold shortly afterward for 400 rupees. Thus in the course of a year he had made 800 rupees profit and still had his original capital safe. This is not an excessive case.

It was elicited in evidence in a Ceylon court that one man alone lent sums of money amounting to 1,04,000 rupees and he is only a unit of a very large number.—Strand Magazine.

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The army mule can give some brilliant general points on quick bank movements.—Philadelphia Record.

Mules died on the trip to Santiago and men did not, which only proves that men are tougher than mules.—Jacksonville News.

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SPAIN'S SEA COAST CITIES

Castilian Towns That Will Soon Be the Targets For Commodore Watson's Big Guns.

Cartagena, Barcelona, Ferrol, Cadiz and Their Defenses Against Hostile Fleets.

(Copyright, 1898.)

When Watson's 13 inch guns thunder on the seacoast of Spain, they will thunder in the interests of peace. They will need no hull tons or projectiles at Ferrol and Cartagena and Barcelona that peace may come, and come speedily. The Spanish people must know that Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines have no monopoly of shrieking American shells, shattered Spanish buildings and Spanish slain. Be it known, then, that Commodore John Crittenton Watson will carry the war into the enemy's home country, into Spain itself, that Spain may the sooner see the futility of war against the United States and the sooner sue for peace.

the Cuban squadron under the command of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson (now a commodore) who would naturally take command of the entire fleet. Spain will be forced to surrender, according to Washington strategists, and there will not be the necessity of a campaign against Havana. It will force the defenders of that city to the humiliating conclusion that we consider that war bristling capital of too little consequence to bombard or assault and were content to await its quiet evacuation.

Of all Spanish cities the one that most dread a storm of shot and shell and the one upon which the greatest amount of injury can be inflicted is

while a dynamite projectile would scatter the stone and mortar like chaff before the wind.

The railroad mentioned passes over a low and narrow isthmus to the rocky point on which the city of Cadiz is built. On the opposite side of the bay, inclosed by this isthmus and point, are Puerto de Santa Maria, at the mouth of the Guadalete, and the fort of Santa Catalina. The city is surrounded by walls of great height, flanked by towers and bastions, making it one of the most strongly fortified places in Spain.

The lighthouse of San Sebastian, on the ocean side, is 172 feet tall from its base and can be seen 20 miles at sea. As a signal post it will prove of advantage to the invading fleet. La Caraca, the royal dockyard, lies at the foot of the inner bay, about six miles from the city, and is defended by the cross fire of two forts.

On the east side of the city is the Alameda, the principal promenade. This is where Lord Byron looked upon the wealth and beauty of the women, the loveliness of the señoritas, and sang the praises of "the dark eyed girl of Cadiz."

The city is divided into four quarters, containing six great squares and 23

Cadiz had wonderful commercial importance after Columbus' great discovery, for it was the one port from which all commerce was carried on to the west, but as the Spanish colonies became independent it lost much of its ocean carrying trade. But its position at the entrance to the Mediterranean still makes it the most important port of Spain.

The opening of the railroad to Seville increased its business, as did also certain harbor improvements. Sherry wine is the main article of export. Its manufacturers are not numerous, though

gloves, guitars, mantillas, fans and sweetmeats are produced in large quantities.

Merchandise for Seville is unloaded there, and many lines of steamers make it the depot of departure for all parts of the compass. The city has maintained a continual prosperity longer than any other in Europe, with its name practically unchanged. It has a very ancient and romantic history, having been founded in 1100 B. C. by the Phoenicians, who named it Gadir, or Gadeira. It was then in the province of Utica. The remains of a temple of the Phoenician Hercules and other edifices of the ancient settlement are still visible about the shores at low water. Be-

of Angouleme after a siege which was the culminating operation of the French in favor of Ferdinand VII. Its people seem to be noted for their liberal tendencies, and there, on Sept. 17, 1868, began the first movement which ended in the overthrow of Queen Isabella, whose puny grandson, Alfonso XIII, now wears the dignity of king.

Barcelona is on the northeast coast, in the vicinity of the Pyrenees. Including the large suburb of Barceloneta, it has a population of about 200,000 and is situated in a beautiful plain between the rivers Llobregat and Cardenar, at the foot of Mount Montjuich, the Mons Jovis of the Romans and also the Mons Judas of the middle ages, which name is derived from the fact that the country was then occupied by the Jews. Napoleon, who held it till 1814. In 1833 Barcelona revolted against the queen of Spain and was bombarded and assaulted by Espartero in December of that year. There were other insurrections in 1843 and 1854, both suppressed after much bloodshed. Barcelona does not seem to have ever been a supporter of the Spanish crown, though it is a representative Castilian city. It claims the merit of having established the first bank of exchange and deposit in Europe in 1401, which was devoted to the accommodation of foreigners as well as its own citizens. Barcelona also claims the glory of having compiled the most ancient written code of maritime law now extant. It was digested from the usages of commercial nations and formed the basis of the mercantile jurisprudence of Europe during the middle ages.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Barcelona was the wealthiest city in Spain, for its citizens were full of the commercial spirit, and trade was never esteemed a degradation in Catalonia as it came to be in Castile.

About one-half the distance between Gibraltar and Barcelona is Cartagena, which may be regarded as the southeast

and Barcelona and nearly opposite the Balearic islands is Valencia, which is situated on the river Guadalquivir, about two miles from the sea, and has a population of 320,000. The harbor is formed by a semicircular curve in the bay about half a mile in diameter, with two miles extending seawards—one 5,869, the other 3,600 feet long. An inner port is formed by two arms extending from the sides across the curve, inclosing an area of 10,000 square yards. Valencia is defended by two batteries situated on the shores at each side of the Girona, or pont. The old city is surrounded by a circular wall, built in 1356, which is 70 feet high and 10 feet thick, containing eight gates. Its streets are narrow and tortuous and the houses high and gloomy, but the suburbs are handsomely laid out and well built. The citadel was erected by Charles V in defense against Barbary. A quay planted with shade trees extends along the river, which is crossed by five bridges. Among the public buildings are the episcopal palace, custom house, Chamber of Commerce, School of Commerce, theaters, Academy of Fine Arts, hospitals, asylums, many churches and suppressed convents, the most remarkable of which is St. Dominic's, built on the site of a temple of Diana and a Moorish mosque.

In ancient times Valencia was a town of the Edetani. Then it became a Roman colony, in which D. Junius Brutus settled the soldiers of Viriathus, about 133 B. C. Destroyed by Pompey, it was soon restored. The Moors took it from the Goths in 713, but it was captured from them in 1094 after a siege of 20 months. In 1101 they retook it and were again forced to capitulate in 1238.

In the war of the succession it was opposed to the French and in consequence lost its privileges in the reign of Philip V. The most notable event in its history occurred in June, 1808, when, besieged by the French under General Moncey and abandoned by its nobles and generals, the people under Rica, a monk, made a gallant defense and compelled the enemy to retire with great loss. It was later surrendered to Suchet by the Spanish general Blake, the conqueror holding it till June, 1813.

There are other towns and cities in the vicinity of the coast, on the Mediterranean, like Malaga, Almeria, Alicante and Tarragona, that offer influences to the attack of Commodore Watson, but they would not be molested unless a devastating war was in progress, a condition not yet contemplated by our government.

On the bay of Biscay are Ferrol, Coruna and Santander, and on the Atlantic coast Pontevedra, but of these the first two named are the most important. Ferrol is one of the chief naval arsenals, and Coruna is noted as the scene of the battle where Sir John Moore fell mortally wounded and whose death was immortalized in the stirring poem by Rev. Charles Wolfe, "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," etc. It is also the port from which the invincible Armada sailed, and there exist remnants of its once famous fortress. The harbor of Ferrol, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a narrow strait and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma.

The town on the northern shore is strongly fortified. Its vast arsenal and dockyards, founded by Charles III, cover nearly 24 acres and comprise many magnificent docks and storehouses. It has a naval barracks, is the seat of the Naval academy, contains a prison for galley slaves and has hospitals and institutions similar to those possessed by other towns in Spain. The population is 25,000. There are factories of considerable size, and the city has an export trade in corn, brandy, vinegar and fish. Several of the Spanish ships have lately been repaired there, and the Numancia is still in the docks.

Santander is a city of 40,000 people, with old and new quarters and public buildings like other places already described. The harbor is easy of access, and the fortifications are slight. This town was sacked by the French in 1808, stormed by the Spaniards later, taken by the French in 1809 and evacuated by them in 1812.

What remains of the Spanish navy on the home coast—enough vessels to form a squadron—is in a state of inefficiency. Admiral Camara left behind the Victoria, Cardenal Cisneros, Alfonso XIII, Principe de Asturias, Numancia and Le Pante. The best of these is the Cisneros, an armored cruiser carrying two 14-inch, ten 5.5-inch and 27 guns, 11 small cannon and eight torpedo tubes. Her whereabouts for a long time was a puzzle to us, but it is now known that she is being repaired at Cartagena. The Victoria was ordered to be transformed from a training ship into a protected cruiser last year, but has not yet been fully armed, though it is intended she should carry eight 9-inch, two 8-inch, one 7.8-inch, one 5.5-inch, two 27-inch and eight machine guns. The Alfonso XIII, which was recently damaged by fire, and Le Pante are of the same type and armament, carrying four 7.8-inch and six 4.7-inch guns, 12 rapid fire guns and five torpedo tubes. The Princesa de Asturias is of the same type as the Victoria. The Numancia, which the Spaniards call a broadside ship, is practically worthless. She is an old protected cruiser, but experts claim that Spain's protected vessels are virtually unprotected. Aside from the Cisneros, one of our first class battleships is superior to the entire collection.

Commodore Watson has a fine record. When a young officer, with the assistance of Richard Knowles, seaman, he dashed Admiral Farragut to the bottom of the Hartford in Mobile harbor in August, 1864. He has with him several of the most celebrated fighters of the navy, and if any Spanish admirals steam forth from Spain looking for trouble they will find all they want and are destined when Watson's big guns begin thundering "Remember the Maine!"

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

The most dramatic feature of the fall of Spain is that her present queen regnant, under whose sway the last colonies are being lost, is a direct descendant of that William the Silent who struck one of the first and deadliest blows at Spain when she was at the height of her power.

young men have won glorious names and brightened the pages of American history.

A six months' cruise will decrease the value of a ship 15 per cent. This is owing to the barnacles that form on a ship's hull.

Edwin Stewart, the paymaster general of the navy, has entered upon his third term, a record without a parallel in the history of the navy department. He was appointed by President Harrison.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The two battleships of Commodore Watson's formidable fleet; the Oregon and the Iowa, are superior to all the armed vessels of the Spaniards in their home harbors, and from the reported condition of their ships they will not be able to battle successfully with the American squadron even at the Canaries, should they sally forth to meet our forces where the Spaniards have but one torpedo boat destroyer and three torpedo boats.

The speed of the fleet which sails for the Spanish coast by the southern route will probably be about ten knots an hour, as the fastest ships must accommodate themselves to the slowest, and proper attention must be given to the economizing of fuel. At this rate it will take about 12 days to reach the Canaries, when one of the islands will be reached as a base of supplies by the American commander. He will then be in a better position to continue his demonstration and may readily shell the shipyards at Ferrol, Cartagena and Barcelona at his leisure.

Probably he will capture a second base for coaling and supplies in the Balearic Islands. Then as both Cuba and Porto Rico are virtually in our possession he will be re-enforced by a supplemental fleet consisting of the leading warships of

Cadiz, the pride of Andalusia. This proud city, 64 miles from Seville (and a fleet may sail to within eight miles of the latter on the Guadalupe river), is located upon a promontory that extends northwest five miles into the Atlantic from the Isla de Leon and has a population of 150,000 or more. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, the Rio de Santa Petri, at the entrance of which from the ocean is the port of Santa Petri, or St. Peter. On the right of the railroad from Seville as it approaches the city are the forts of San Luis Puntales and Matagorda. But Spanish forts are only picturesque objects. Though they may have modern guns, Krupp principally, the fortifications can easily be crushed by the torrid winds from Africa.

for the second Punic war it belonged to the Carthaginians, but in 206 B. C. surrendered to the Romans, who changed the name to Gades. Later the Goths controlled it, and from them it was taken by the Arabs, who held it till the year 1260, when it was captured by the Spaniards. The English knew it by the name of Cadiz, when they, under Lord Essex, in conjunction with the Dutch, captured and sacked it in 1588. The booty was immense. Thirteen ships of war and 40 huge treasure galleons were destroyed, causing almost universal bankruptcy in Spain. It was, however, unsuccessfully attacked by the English both in 1625 and 1702 and was blockaded by Admiral Blake in 1657. From 1810 to 1812 it was the seat of the central national junta and was invested by the French, who raised the siege upon the approach of Wellington. In 1823 it was bombarded and surrendered to the Duke

of Alfonso XIII. The Alcazar of Seville is a fine structure which the Moors converted into a mosque, and among noted churches is that of San Cucufate, erected on the spot where its patron saint was martyred, and that of Santa Maria del Mar, built on the site of a chapel of the Goths, whose rebuilding extended from 1228 to 1354. One of its most remarkable structures is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the cortes of the province formerly held their sittings.

The harbor is formed by a huge mole running southward for a considerable distance from the shore, the depth of water within being 20 feet. The fort of Monjuchi, south of the city stands upon the isolated hill of that name 752 feet above sea level. It commands the city, the citadel and the port, and is considered by the Spaniards to be impregnable. The citadel to the northeast is a regular fortress built on the system of Vauban. Surrounding it are walls, ditches and batteries. The bombardment of Barcelona would be a most heartrending and tragic event to the Spaniards, for it is a city of which they are justly proud.

The other Mediterranean towns, it has an ancient history, for according to tradition, it was founded by Hercules 400 years before the building of Rome, or about 1150 B. C. It was established, or, according to more trustworthy accounts, founded by Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, who called it Baelo. After the expulsion of the Carthaginians it fell into the hands of the Romans, who made it a colony, also known by the name of Faventia. In the fifth century it was taken by

the one around the Ramblas, with pleasant views toward the sea. The cathedral is a fine structure which the Moors converted into a mosque, and among noted churches is that of San Cucufate, erected on the spot where its patron saint was martyred, and that of Santa Maria del Mar, built on the site of a chapel of the Goths, whose rebuilding extended from 1228 to 1354. One of its most remarkable structures is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the cortes of the province formerly held their sittings.

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The mineral wealth of the neighborhood was known to the ancients, and the yield of silver enabled the great Hamilcar to carry on his wars against the Romans. A joint stock company has been successfully working the mine of La Carmen since 1839. Cartagena was formerly very unhealthful, but the draining several years ago of the Almajar, a lake formed by the rains has remedied this evil, and the population has since increased to about 75,000.

Cartagena's history is similar to that of other towns that lay across the waters from ancient Carthage. Founded by Hamilcar, the Carthaginian general, about 230 B. C., it was taken by Scipio 20 years later, at which period, according to the Roman historian Livy, it was one of the richest cities in the world. Almost destroyed by the Goths, it rose to great importance in the time of Philip II and became the chief naval arsenal of Spain.

About half way between Cartagena

ARMY AND NAVY GOSSIP.

Davis Elkins, son of Senator and ex-Secretary of War Elkins, has enlisted with the West Virginia volunteers and will go to the front. The senator is much gratified at this. He says he has induced his second son Stephen, who is at Yale, to go back to college and take his examination on the promise that if the war continues long enough a chance

for him to see some service in the army will be obtained. Richard, the senator's third son, who is at Princeton, wanted to enlist, but was rejected on physical grounds.

The greatest electric searchlight in the world, now being erected at Fort Monroe, to guard the entrance to the Chesapeake, has a beam of light nine

feet in diameter. It will illuminate an object 100 miles off and can be seen on the clouds at even a greater distance. According to the current pictures of all naval heroes, Sampson, Captain Ben Evans, Dewey, Hobson and Schley dress their hair in the same manner.

A good deal of criticism has been indulged in consideration of the alleged slowness of the United States in the matter of cable cutting in Cuba. Outsiders are said to have no idea of the difficulty of cable cutting in reach of

the enemy's guns, and outside of that range the grappling apparatus has to be dragged over an uneven bottom at a depth of 6,000 feet, so that the grapple may cross and recross the cable 20 times without catching it.

The average age of the volunteers

who have enlisted for this war is only 24. The army we are sending is the youngest that ever went into battle. The youthfulness of the country has responded nobly to the call for troops, as American youth always has. In every one of her wars

THE NORTH ADAMS EVENING TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1898.

A Good Article

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Our Shoes are made especially for us, from the best selected stock, in the most thorough manner, on the latest style lasts.

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At wholesale price. For the balance of the month

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Will sell nickel, silver, filled and solid 14 kt. gold Ladies' and Gent's watches at actual cost for cash. To reduce stock which is entirely too large for this season.

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Four nice rooms and buttery, including two bed rooms furnished with new furniture, which will be sold on completion, being cost also. Fine location right on Main street. Rent only \$5 per month. Over Pratt's Drug Store.

Tenement on Bulow street, 6 rooms, \$3 a month. Inquire H. S. Lyons.

House with all modern conveniences. Fred W. Reed, 3 Chase Ave., \$75 per month. Large furnished front room, with or without board at Potter place, down stairs.

Tenement 4 rooms \$10, 31 High street. Inquire A. L. Smith, 124 Main street, \$45 per month. Furnished room, steam heat, P. J. Malone, Centre street.

Tenement on Main street. Inquire Clarence W. Gallup or George Hopkins.

House to rent, McConnel's block. Inquire No. 2 North Holden, \$45 per month. Furnished room. Apply 21 Ashland street.

Tenement modern improvements. Mrs. F. P. Dowling, 112 East Main street. Room to rent. Inquire 19 Chestnut street. Room to rent. Inquire 18 t 36 t.

Furnished room 3 Ashland street. Furnished room flat in Arnold place. Inquire 3 Poland block.

One tenement to rent, 13 Vassie street. Inquire 12 Park street, city. A fine room tenement on golden street, \$15 a month. Inquire 20 Golden street.

Furnished room, 16 Morris street. Inquire of M. H. Bennett, 2 Adams National Bank building.

Former room flat, Holden street, \$10 and \$11. Two room tenements, one \$10 and \$11, the other \$10 and \$11. One room tenement, \$10 and \$11. Two room tenements, \$10 and \$11. Hudson street. Inquire Ralph M. Dowling's office, 121 Main street.

BEST LAWN SPRINKLERS MADE.

THE "TWIN COMET," Price \$5. Delivered free with privilege 5 days trial.

These Sprinklers Are UNIQUE, EFFICIENT, & LABOR SAVING.

Will sprinkle 4 times greater area than any other sprinklers made.

Can be seen in operation at office of The Transcript, or at residence of the editor of this paper.

Send for Circulars and Testimonials.

J. B. FELLOWS & CO. E. STEBBINS MFG CO.

49 Warren St. Sole Agts & Mfgs. Springfield, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Table board and rooms, 30 Summer street, corner Bank street. T & B 230 78t.

SITUATIONS WANTED

General housework girls, cooks, waitresses, laundresses. Apply North Adams Employment Bureau, 10 Kimball Block, Main street. Office hours 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. J. A. GEORGE Manager.

Wanted a position as nurse by young lady who has had experience and comes well recommended. Address Nurse, Transcript office. \$41 tax.

LOST.

Between Quincy street and The Transcript office a pair of gold-bordered spectacles. Reward for return to this office. 136 ff.

FOR SALE.

For sale because of leaving town, a cook stove for sale, good condition, two white enamelized bats. Inquire top floor, Beer & Dowling block, Eagle street. ff

To Rent.

If you are thinking of moving or hiring a tenement, be sure and inquire at our office and inspect the six and eight-room tenements, four and six-room flats and eight-room cottages, which we now have to let.

All complete, with modern improvements; are new or in first-class repair; centrally located.

BEER & DOWLING, Law Office, Room 11, Martin's Block.

North Adams Savings Bank.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 102 of the acts of the year 1860 of the laws of Massachusetts all depositors are hereby notified to present their books of deposit at the bank for examination before the first day of October, 1898. This call is made under the provisions of said chapter which reads as follows: "Section 47. During the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and every third year thereafter, every such corporation shall call in the books of deposit of their depositors for verification, under rules to be prescribed by their respective boards of investment, only approved by the board of commissioners of savings banks."

NORTH ADAMS SAVINGS BANK, by V. A. WHITAKER, Treasurer, North Adams, Mass., July 15, 1898.

A New Departure---ICE CREAM IN BOXES

We are now putting up our Ice Cream in neat paper cartons and continue to deliver to all parts of the city at the former price—40 cents a quart, 25 cents a pint. Being put up in boxes, it is sure to be firm and hard, and there is no bother with dishes. Our Ice Cream is guaranteed to be unexcelled for purity and quality. It is made in all flavors and the Neapolitan.

For sale at the following places: North Adams Drug Store (Ashman's), Livermore's Ice Cream Parlors, River St. Made at 10 Elmwood Ave. Mail and telephone orders promptly attended to. Wholesale trade a specialty.

C. E. LIVERMORE.

TELEPHONE 272-2.

COMPANY M MAN SEEN

And Tells of Officers Bravery In Battle of Santiago.

Landlord Thomas P. Welch of the Adams House in Adams was in New York the past few days, and while there he saw among a list of wounded soldiers who had been taken to St. Peter's hospital the name of Corporal Wallace Paradise of Company M. Having known him for a long time determined to pay him a visit. Accordingly he went to the hospital, which is kept by the Sisters of Charity, and asked for the wounded soldier. He expected to find Mr. Paradise in bed, but great was his surprise to be ushered into a piazza and there see Corporal Paradise playing checkers. The meeting was a joyful one and Corporal Paradise was more than delighted to see some one from home. He said he had been wounded in the left shoulder at Santiago. He told of the excellent treatment given him by the Sisters, and said he had everything he could wish for.

Especially did Corporal Paradise wish to talk about the war. He was loud in his praises of Company M and its officers. He said that during the battle Captain Hicks, Major Whipple, and Lieutenants Laferriere and Crocker, stuck their swords in the ground and stayed right in the center of Company M, while the bullets fell like hail stones. When he was shot his rifle to the ground and Lieutenant Laferriere picked it up and began firing at the Spaniards. He said company M and its officers were as brave soldiers and as good men as were in the battle.

He also remarked that to him Major Whipple and Lieutenant Laferriere had grown old fast. He said their hair was almost white. He said Sergeant O'Brien was standing the life well. Mr. Paradise says he will ask for a 30 days furlough and then go back to his company. It is probable he will soon be home.

The Republican has interviewed a number of men at Fort Monroe, and says that all the second regiment wounded are recovering rapidly. It also says:

"Western Massachusetts people who are proud of their war heroes will be gratified to learn that members of the regular troops in Lawton's division, some of whom are here in the hospital wards, speak of the second regiment boys as 'fighters' and 'stayers.' When the two volunteer regiments of this division were ordered to the rear on account of their use of black powder attracting the fire of the enemy, the 71st New York promptly retired on the double quick, but the Massachusetts boys kept to their post and watched their chances to get modern rifles and smokeless powder from the dead and wounded regulars as they fell around them. Thus they held their position through the 10-hour's fight at Santiago, winning the admiration of seasoned veterans."

FACING SPANISH BULLETS.

More Opinions From Local Volunteers on War and Fighting.

The city of Santiago is still fresh in the minds of local people from the personal interest which attaches to the letters from the volunteers from Adams and this city. Each letter presents a new point of view for the terrible experience, and gives a new insight into the sufferings and dangers of Company M.

The following are extracts from a letter written by Eugene Lee, July 5, from Santiago.

I am well and in good spirits after five days of battle, for we have had a battle as you will hear before you get this letter.

Thursday, June 30, we broke camp and a few minutes later we started to march to a small town six miles from Santiago. We got within two miles of it that night and waited until 5 o'clock July first, when we received orders to march, and just at daylight we came to the town.

A few minutes after a shot was fired from the outposts. Then the general ordered us in line. We had gone 200 yards when we got a volley from the Spaniards, and a hot one it was, too, for 8 or 10 of our men were hit. We got under cover all we could but most of the boys did not have anything but grass for cover.

At 4:30 p.m., the enemy fled to the hills. I do not know how many Spaniards there were, but as near as we can find out there were from 3,000 to 4,000. A large number for 5,000 soldiers to drive from a fort and town as strong as that was.

It was a sight to see the wounded and dead lying in the bushes, the wounded calling for water and the wounded. I was sick of war then and there.

After the battle we started for Santiago. It had been stormed in the morning and the attack had been repulsed. We marched until 12 o'clock and then we found that we were on the wrong road. We stopped for two hours and then went back and got on the right road. Between 8 and 9 we came in sight of the battle field of Santiago, it was 10 times worse there. I cannot describe the sight, but when I get home I will tell you all about it. That night at about 11 o'clock the Spaniards made an attack. It was a bluff on their part, just to draw us out, and it worked well as we lost 8 men but not any in our company.

The next day the Spaniards put up Red Cross flags all over the city and we had to stop firing. In a little while they put a white flag out. Ever since they have been trying to put us off.

Last night Sampson turned his guns on the city for two hours and a great noise he made. We all think that it will be a hard fight to take the city. Have just come in from the trench works, and will have to close as I haven't any more paper.

The following is from a letter written by Sergeant James Campbell to a friend:

In the siege of Santiago, July 5, 1898.

Dear Friend, we are now on Cuban soil, and I was the third Massachusetts man to step ashore, Lieut. Lafener being first, and Sidney Cliff second.

We moved a little nearer the city each day, and are now within three miles of it. We find the condition of the Cubans has not been exaggerated. The little boys who do not look to be over 11 or 12 years of age are carrying guns, and doing soldiers duty.

The climate here is cooler than at Lakeland, or Tampa. The vegetation fine. Mongos, Irmes, palms, cocoanuts, and many which I do not know the names of. The water is not bad, though rather warm.

We fill our canteens at night, and leave them out to cool in the dew, which is very heavy. The rainy season is just beginning. A smart shower is in progress while I am writing. The doctors tell us to eat freely of the nuts, but sparingly of mangoes, unless very ripe. It would amuse you to see us cook our rations.

Of course you have read a detailed account of the fight, so I will not weary you with a repetition. Will only say we were under fierce fire for seven hours. Yesterday we moved into a new position and today our regiment, together with the regulars, have been digging trenches for protection, although the general feeling is that the worst is over.

The boys have not heard from Adams for over a month but suppose there must be mail on the way.

J. A. CAMPBELL.

Opened an Unknown Grave.

While workmen were engaged Tuesday in digging a barn cellar for A. M. Hemmey on East Quincy street they were shocked to find an ancient grave which was opened before they were aware that any one had ever been buried in the vicinity. No one knows whose grave it was or when the burial took place, but it must have been many years ago, as all that remained were the coffin handles and a few small fragments of bones. There was nothing on the surface of the ground to indicate that there had ever been a burial there and the discovery was a startling surprise to the workmen. There was not enough left in the grave to make an account of it and the work on the cellar proceeded.

Mr. Hemmey regrets that such a thing should happen on his premises, but is in no way to blame. The circumstance emphasizes the mistake it is to establish burial lots on farms, a practice which was common years ago, and this is not the first time that such graves have become obliterated and forgotten.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

CHESHIRE.

Herbert Leonard is quite ill at his home on Richmond street Dr. Thayer is in attendance.

Alfred Cone of Haydenville is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cone.

James Flaherty who has been spending a few weeks with his parents, has returned to Waco, Texas.

Mrs. Charles Lovejoy and children of Pittsfield, who have been visiting relatives in town, have returned to their home.

Mrs. Elijah Dennison, Mrs. George Brooks and Mrs. George Dennison of Pittsfield have been the guests of Mrs. Daniel Cone.

Judge Munson and E. A. Hoxie of Adams were in town yesterday.

The Company M benefit concert at the academy hall last evening was well attended, and about \$34 was taken in.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascareum. Cascareum cathartics, cure constipation forever. 10c. per lb. If C.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

THE NEW LINWOOD COMPANY

Strong, Hewat & Co. Will Assume Control of Mills in Two Weeks, Although Papers Are Not Signed Yet.

The negotiations by which the Linwood mills will be transferred to the new firm are practically completed, although the final papers are not signed yet. The details will be completed in a few days, and the transfer of the property will be made soon. The new firm is composed of R. A. Hewat, R. A. Strong, and L. H. Farnsworth, and will probably be Strong, Hewat & Co. They are the men who had practically completed negotiations for the purchase of the mills from S. W. Barker before the latter failed and the deal was declared off.

The new firm will take possession of the mills in about two weeks, or when Assignee Greenman for the Barker estate has completed running off the stock in the mills. This is being rapidly completed, and the departments are gradually closing down the work for each is finished. Manager Graham said this morning that two weeks more would complete this work, and that the new firm would then take charge. The mills will probably remain closed for a week or so after that, until the firm has completed all its arrangements, and then will open with a full force. All those who have been employed in the mills will be able to secure work.

Strong, Hewat & Co. will have offices in New York, and will manufacture a better grade of goods than the Linwood has turned out heretofore. The members of the firm are well known here, especially Mr. Farnsworth, who is a former resident, and has been connected with the Linwood mill before when it was run as a part of the Barker estate. All three men have until recently been at the heads of departments in the Kunhardt mills in Lawrence.

They are all men of long and varied experience in the woolen trade. Mr. Hewat has achieved an enviable reputation for originality and character in designing, and has a practical knowledge of woolen manufacturing in all its branches. Mr. Strong, who was connected with the Lawrence mills for 10 or 12 years, is well known and popular among the trade. Mr. Farnsworth will have charge of the finances, and has many friends in this city who will be glad to see him return to settle here.

A well-known wool man said yesterday that it was expected that the woolen business this fall and winter would be better than it has been for a long time. He based his judgment on the reports brought to this city by woolen men who are on the road. A woolen man told him that western wool was selling at present at more than two cents a pound over what it sold for very recently, and that that fact is a good indication. The indications are that wool will be much firmer than it is now and because of an increasing demand. The demand shows that there is more manufacturing and that business is likely to revive considerably. It is the opinion that the recent government orders are not responsible for all the advance.

Gas Stoves

We are still selling for cost these household treasures.

See them at

71 Main Street

North Adams Gas Light Co.

This Is Just the Season

When we are headquarters for Summer Goods

Our Piazza Rockers and Chairs are of the latest style and the prices are lower this year than ever before. Do not buy a lighter chair unless you get a good one. We sell the American which has no equal. In point of construction it is superior to all others. Ask for the Novelty Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove guaranteed in every way. A large assortment of Combination Book Cases just received. See them in my show window.

Ten per cent discount on all cash purchases.

J. H. CODY,

Furniture and Undertaking.

22 to 30 Eagle St.

Agent for Acorn Stoves and Ranges. Ten per cent off on all cash purchases.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On One, Two and Three Burner Oil Stoves for cash until

August 1,

AT

J. M. Darby's Hardware Store,

49 FABLE STREET.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

We have placed a wagon on the road for the purpose of delivering

HORTON'S ICE CREAM At Your Door

The grand jury session yesterday accomplished a great deal of business, and at the rate the cases are being rushed through the session will be a remarkably short one.

Yesterday afternoon the court took up the case of William Rivers, 18, of Adams, charged with rape on Jennie Dupree, 15, of the same place. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Michael Shanahan and Victor Gerard of this city were then tried on the charge of breaking and entering the saloon of Thomas Quinn. They appeared without counsel. Testimony was taken from police officers of the city and the jury was then discharged for the day.

Perhaps the most important case brought forward was that of Roy Sagerdorff, the boy murderer, of Great Barrington, who retracted his former plea of not guilty. It was recommended that the Lyman school for boys near Boston would be a good place for him. The judge will give his decision on Thursday. The case of William H. Armstrong of Lee, charged with indecent assault, was continued until the next term of court.

The court ordered a sentence of three months in the house of correction for E. Forest Sweet of Great Barrington for practicing medicine without a license. Peter McMahon was fined \$5.50 for drunkenness; Louis Marshall of this city retracted his former plea of not guilty to the charge of drunkenness; Michael T. Tierney was placed on probation; George Caster of Great Barrington pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a liquor nuisance, and was fined \$100; Mary Jackson of Pittsfield and Julius Dickson of Williamstown retracted their former pleas of not guilty, and Louis Marsh of Pittsfield pleaded guilty to the indictment of rape.

Arcard Daignault of this city retracted his former plea and answered guilty to the charge of polygamy and the government witnesses were discharged. In the case of Timothy Carling and Cornelius C. Murphy of this city, charged with breaking and entering the saloon of Barry & Fitzgerald, June 19, the judge ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty from lack of evidence. Harcourt A. Deegan of Great Barrington retracted his former plea of not guilty to the charge of larceny.

Now is the time to place your orders, as we can save you money.

If you have a job of grading or contracting, get our bid on the same before placing your orders.

W. H. LALLY & CO.,

Coal, Wood and Kindlings.

Let us put in your supply of Coal or Wood, and we will give you full measure and the best quality at the lowest possible prices.

Quart 40 cents, Pint 25 cents. Cake 10 cents. Orders may be telephoned to us for delivery at any hour.

HOSFORD & CO.

Telephone 132-2.

W. H. LALLY & CO.,

24 Main Street. TELEPHONE 56

All Coal Looks Alike to Me!

With that remark I don't agree. For there are others, don't you see, That are not so warm a bale as we. I am the kind that's up to date, Free from dirt and stone or slate, And you'll never say if you try me, "All coal looks alike to me."

Coons may look alike to you, but

...Pittston Coal

having been once used clearly demonstrates its superiority over all others. Sold by...

W. A. & J. A. Cleghorn,

53 HOLDEN STREET.

Great Reduction Sale.

We have a large assortment of Pants Patterns in medium and heavy weights. Our regular price for these goods are \$8 and \$9 per pair. You can have your choice from these patterns for the next thirty days for \$5.50 per pair. We can give you a good Business Suit for \$25. Our Black Clay Worsted Suits for \$28 have no equal. We offer this reduction to make business during the dull season. We can give you good pants for \$5 per pair. We make up gentlemen's own materials at reasonable price.

J. O'BRIEN & CO., Tailors,

55 Eagle Street.

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